

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

No. 21. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS
AND THURSDAYS,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
SEMI-WEEKLY,
For one year in advance, \$4 or a note at the time
of subscribing, for \$5 payable at the end of the
year.

WEEKLY,
For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid at the end of 6 months 2 00
" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until arre-
gates are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the
office.

A DVERTISING.

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-
weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-
weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50, semi-
weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15, semi-
weekly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

REMOVAL.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old
customers, and the public generally, that he has removed
his CABINET SHOP and
Dwelling House to the stand
formerly occupied by J. J.
Sheridan, on Main Street,
immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where
all articles in his line of business can be had on
short notice and good terms. It invites all wishing
to purchase to call upon him.

VANNY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS
made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD,
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2nd

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

LIFE OF Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols

Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen

Poetry of Life, 2 vols

Theobald Tales, 2 vols

Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book

The Partisan, 2 vols

The South West, by a Yankee

Sight Reminiscences of the Rhine

Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches

Rambler in North America

Letters from the South, by Paulding

Hall on the loss of Blood

Dwight's Theology

Beauty of Female Holiness

Chronicles of Gotham

Rose Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion

Remarks on Homopathy

Clark on Consumption

Gershaw on diseases of the Chest

Good's Study of Medicine, new ed.

McIntosh's Practice; new ed.

Beck's Medical Jurisprudence

Dr. Cott's Bible

English Annual

Young Ladies' Book

Young Artist—Magogia

Oriental Annual

Language of Flowers—and some others.

CHR. WALLACE,
Cheapside, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836—3rd

FAYETTE COUNTY—To-wit.

TAKEN UP by Hallett M. Winslow, living

in Lexington, chess and horse, about

154 hands high, six years old; a small star in

the forehead, two or three small white spots in

the neck near the left shoulder, and a small white

spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast;

no brands or other marks perceptible. Appraised

by John Love and John Ingles to thirty-five dollars

bars, before me this 9th day of February, 1826,

JAMES L. HICKMAN, Jr.

A Copy Att. J. C. RODES, clk.

by WALLER RODES, n.c.

urnpike Stock.

BOOKS will be opened at JOHN KEISER'S

Tavern, in the city of Lexington, on Mon-
day the 2d May inst., and continue open until the

15th day of June next, for stock to the Frankfort,

Lexington and Versailles Turnpike Road, under

the superintendence of Capt. Samuel Fitch,

Ebion Milton, Gen. Leslie Combs, Capt. John

Keiser, Maj. Thomas Water, Dr. Thomas P.

Satterwhite, Oliver Keen, Esq. Hon. James E.

Davis and Jacob Ashton.

By order of the Board of Managers.

W.M. B. BLACKBURN, Pres.

May 14, 1836—21

Gazette and Intelligencer insert till 23d May.

Obs. & Rep.

RENOVATING, SCOURING, TAIL-
LING AND SILK DYEING BUSI-
NESS.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens

of Lexington and the public generally, that

he has opened a shop for RENOVATING,

SCOURING and TAILLING BUSINESS,

on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He

assures those who may feel disposed to patronize

him, that he will spare no pains to give satis-

faction in all cases. His work will be done in

the very best manner, and on the lowest terms.

JOHN FISHER.

Lex. May 12, 1836—20th

HUEY & FROST,

HUEY formed a Co-partnership and pur-

chased out the Stock and Tailoring concern

of Messrs J. T. Frazer & Co., are now ready to

execute all orders in their line.

They will constantly keep on hand a complete

assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERS and

VESTINGS, and respectively solicit a continu-

ance of public patronage.

HUEY & FROST.

Lex. Feb. 16, 1836—7th

ASSESSMENT! TAXATION!

THE Assessors' Book has been returned to me

and can be examined on application to me

at my office. All persons who may think them-

selves aggrieved by the assessment of their proper-

ty, can appeal to the President and Council

at their meeting on the first Thursday in June.

H. L. BODLEY, clk.

May 5, 1836—18th—1st Thu June

A copy Att. D. B. PRICE, clk jec

By J. S. FLETCHER, d.c. 19th

SIR LOVELL,
Twelve years old, this grass—a beautiful blood
bay, black mane and tail,
BY DUROC.

PEDIGREE.
THIS distinguished
racer was bred by Samuel Furdy Esq. of New York and foaled in May, 1824; he

was got by Dune, sire of Eclipse; his dam by the imported horse Light Infantry, his grandam by old Messegee, his great grandam by Bashaw, his g. g. grandam by True Britton, his g. g. g. grandam by Sterling.

PERFORMANCE.

On the Union Course, L. I., when 3 years old, Sir Lovell ran a match against a Dividide Colt of C. R. Colden's, three mile heats, and won, distancing his antagonist; when 4 years old he won the two mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. I., beating five good horses. In the fall of the same year he was trained again, and ran or the \$200 purse, two mile heats, over the Poughkeepsie course, which he won with ease, beating Hotspur, Timoleon, and a number of other celebrated horses. The night following, his groom foundered him—notwithstanding, on the last day of the same month, (October) he won a sweepstakes, 3 mile heats, over the New Market Course, L. I., beating Grey Roman (out of Ariel's dam) and many others. In the winter following, he was sold to a gentleman of Pennsylvania, and was to be delivered to him on the 1st of April, in covering condition—the contract not having been made good on the part of the purchaser, he was again put in training and commenced walking. On the 6th of April, at the time he commenced training, he was very fleshly—notwithstanding, on the 12th day of May following, he was entered for the \$400 purse, three mile heats, which he won with ease, carrying 122 lbs. beating the famous mare Ariel, Bachelor and Yankee Maid—time, first heat 5m. 47s—second heat, 5m. 52s. Taking into consideration the very short time he had been in training, this race was considered as one of the best ever run on Long Island, and at once started Sir Lovell as a first rate race horse.

In the ensuing year, he ran with Ariel, and won the \$500 purse, four mile heats, at Poughkeepsie, where he won the first heat in great time, 5m. 50s, considering the state of the course, which was in constant use for many years, and that the Feathers had lost their original elasticity, so much so, that I considered them of but little value; but by the operation of his machine, I found them restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour entirely removed, which Feathers long used must necessarily imbibe; and so far as I have been able to discover, I have no hesitation in recommending to the public as a valuable improvement.

A. THROCKMORTON.

We, the subscribers, upholsterers, in the city of Louisville, certify that having had beds cleaned and dressed by O. Baugher's Patent Feather dressing Machine, some of which had been in constant use for many years, and that the Feathers had lost their original elasticity, so

much so, that I considered them of but little value; but by the operation of his machine, I found them restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour entirely removed, which Feathers long used must necessarily imbibe; and so far as I have been able to discover, I have no hesitation in recommending to the public as a valuable improvement.

EDW. B. ELY.

FRANCIS HENRY.

I approve of the method of cleaning Feathers,

have tried it, and can recommend it to others.

W. S. VERNON.

I certify, that I had a lot of new Feathers, which had for a length of time been compressed in a sack, and on examination I found they contained insects, and had in a great measure lost their elasticity, and were unfit for use. Having

heard of O. Sabin's machine, I was induced to have them dressed, when they returned I found them free from worms and other insects, the Feathers restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour peculiar to new Feathers, effectively removed; and I have no hesitation in recommending the machine to the public.

JAMES GEORGE.

We, the subscribers, upholsterers, in the city of Louisville, certify that having seen the operation of O. Sabin's Feather Renovator, and being well satisfied of its utility, do not hesitate to recommend this mode of renovating old beds and new Feathers, as equally conducive to health and comfort.

LEWELYN POWELL, M. D.

G. W. SMITH, M. D.

J. W. BRITTON, M. D.

RICHARD WENTZ, W. C. GALT.

The above gentlemen are respectable and eminent Physicians of Louisville.

Beds will be dressed and returned the same

day, if reasonable notice is given.

Rights to use the Renovator in any county in Kentucky can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying to D. BRADFORD.

Lex. April 16, 1836—15th

CHEAP
SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as
any work of the kind in the country.

THE subscriber has removed his residence to
the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce

opposite Messrs Postlethwait & Brennan's,

where those who please to favor him with their
commands will be punctually attended to, in the
neatest manner and on moderate terms.

JOHN JONES.

N. B. The person to whom I lent some two or

three years since, the first volume of the "Hand
maid to the Arts," will please return it.

<p

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county,
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden *Lyon* of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lachey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

For the Ky. Gazette,
SOLUTION TO CHARADE AS RE-
QUESTED.

The first is a Barn, deposite for feed,
The next is a Bear, we all have agreed;
The third is a Beaver, that never is gaunt,
The fourth you will find is a lean little Ant—
The fifth is a Border, a man of great art,
The sixth is a dandy, well known as a Part—
The seventh—let me see—we will call it a Mare—
The next is a Martin, a bird of the air;
The ninth a mechanic, a very good Tinner,
The tenth one is Beau, first rate for a dinner;
The next in creation, Barley will read,
The twelfth is a Rabbit, much noted for speed;
The thirteenth is called Mather, subject, affairs;
And the next, if not naked, signifies Bare;
The last in the catalogue Barter implies,
Making Martin Van Buren, the great and the wise.

WESTERN BARD.

For the Kentucky Gazette,
HOME.

Home Sweet Home, how oft its said,
There is no place so sweet as home,
The spot where childhood used to tread,
Where in our youth we lov'd to ram.

There is a charm a hallowed charm,
Around each consecrated spot,
To which the heart beats high and warm,
And which can never be forgot.

Each brook and sun umlet, tell of years
Long past, though brief in men's bright,
And as we gaze, affects tears,
Are mingl'd with the tears delight.

Grove, pasture, field and garden spot,
All, speak of days of carelessness,
When happy in our lonely cot,
From vicious taste and passions free.

Then give me back my rural shade,
I love not halls where fashion dwells,
Pil' him to my native glade,
Where birds swell high their warbling strains.

WESTERN BARD.

From the Bath Enquirer and Advertiser.
Printers throughout the United States are
requested to copy this.

TO HIM WHO CAN BEST UNDER-
STAND IT.

He who has lost his youthful pride,
And children young and fair,
To float on fortune's doubtful tide
Bore on he know's not where.

The lines perchance may coldly spurn
That ask the wanderer's return.

Yet oh! the unwilling heart forgives
That dares to trouble time;
I would not seek to make thee grieve
But for these babes of mine;

These treasures sent us from above,
The pledges of our mutual love,
For them I plead— I speak not now
Of what my lot hath been;

Nor how for thee I left my home
And each familiar scene;

And sought the distant hills of A—
For sweet with these were even they.

I hasted the mountainous proudest swell,
The forest's darkest pride,
The beaten rock the rugged dell,
For thou wert by my side,

And earth's wort wilderness is dear,
Is fair, when thou we're love are near.

But thou hast left thy dark-eyed boys,
In distant pains to ram;
A gambler's life for has joys,
But not, was thy home,

Thy children weep until their play,
And I am far more sad than they.

Our babes for very want of bread,
Have been compelled to ram,
And now on public hourly fed;

Find a precarious home;
While he who should their guardian be
Has left them to their misery.

My boy, the eldest and the first,
The image of his sire,
Will into tears of sorrow burst
And thus of empire—

Mother dear mother! tell me when
My father will come back again?

Yet go, thou fairest desire, go!
And if some hap, for dame

Has kindled in thy breast the glow
Of love's deceitful flame;

Oh hear me! 'tis she may be,
But she will never love like me.

And oh, youしさ one little line,
To confirm my way,
That I may to my fate resign
When all itsills I know,

And leave me not without a word
To fade and die with hope deferred.

Then leave to penury's bitter crust
The now deserted spouse,
To mourn over woman's broken trust
And man's deceitful vows,—

May'st thou ne'er know the smallest part
Of that which wrings a breaking heart!

ALMIRA PORTER H*****.

GRATITUDE.

We learn from the United States Gazette that some persons in Philadelphia have caused to be made for Jesse R. Burden, one of the recent Senators in the Legislature of Pa., who, after professing to be opposed to the Bank of the United States, voted for a recharter of it, "two

handsome silver pitchers." They are said to be unusually large and heavy, and richly ornamented with chased ornaments, rich oak wreaths and vines," and the inscription in front of each vessel is as follows: The children of Pennsylvania owe a debt of gratitude to her benefactor, Jesse R. Burden." The editor of the Gazette says, "we infer from the above, that certain friends of Pennsylvania, conscious of what is due to Dr. Burden for his exertions last winter, have taken this method of expressing, notwithstanding they are unusually large and heavy."

Our readers are doubtless aware, what the exertions made by Dr. Burden, during the last winter, here alluded to are. He had been among the foremost in his opposition to the recharter of the United States Bank by Congress, and in professing to be opposed to its course of purchasing the support of those who had been opposed to it by means of Bank accommodations and other business facilities. The election in that state, in consequence of the division between the two parties of the friends of the administration in relation to the candidate for Governor, resulted in the success of the candidate for the opposition for that office, and a majority of the same party to the House of Representatives. Until some time after the meeting of the Legislature Dr. Burden was supposed to be opposed to a renewal of the charter of the Bank, and it was not until about the time that the bill providing for its recharter passed the house of Representatives, that any suspicion appeared to be entertained by any portion of that party with whom he had acted, and by whom he had been elected on the ground of his opposition to that institution, that he would give it his support in the Senate. As soon as doubts were cast upon him respecting the course which he and others who had professed to entertain the same opinions upon the subject, would pursue, measures were taken in different parts of the state to hold meetings, and to adopt means to express the opinion of the public against that measure. They were all aware that those measures had been, and would be adopted, and were urged to delay acting upon the subject for a few days in order that the people might have an opportunity to express their views and wishes in relation to the matter, and being well aware that the people were opposed to the Bank, and that they would express the desire that it should not be rechartered, Dr. Burden and his coadjutors in the Senate ridiculed the idea of delay, and employed their utmost endeavors to hurry the bill through the Senate, with all possible rapidity. In this manner the doers performed a conspicuous part, and has ever since been extolled in the highest terms by those who had before represented him as a simpleton & a knave. By pursuing the course we have stated, he succeeded in having the bill passed through the Senate before the public voice could be heard in that body; but it has not had the effect to stifle that voice, nor to lull it into silence. On the contrary that voice has been sounded in terms expressive to the strongest indignation against Dr. Burden and his associates for having given their support to a measure to which they know the public were opposed, and to oppose which they had been elected to the stations they held.

While he has, by his act in that matter, lost the confidence and respect of the party with which he formerly acted, and which embraces a large majority of the people, he has, however, secured the flattery and applause of those who before professed, at least, to despise him. Whatever they may have thought of him before the commission of this act of treachery to those who had confided in his sincerity and faithfulness, and whatever they may assert respecting him now that his treachery has been made manifest, we will venture to allege that they must not respect him less than they did before the act was performed. They may like the treason, but must despise the traitor. It is impossible that it can be otherwise. But they have accomplished their object. They have triumphed over the will and wishes of the people; and they have secured that triumph in a great measure by means of Dr. Burden's treachery, and they are disposed to pretend to honor him merely because they imagine it will be aggravating to the feelings of those whose confidence has been abused, and who were opposed to the measure, the accomplishment they were so desirous to secure; or perhaps they may imagine that by professing to honor those who have violated the trust that has been reposed in them and have therefore lost confidence of the people, they may in other cases of emergency find others who will be willing to sacrifice their standing with the people for the purpose of securing the empty honors, and other rewards which may be bestowed upon them for their friends, and to the principles they have professed.

It is under these circumstances that the two silver pitchers mentioned by the editor of the United States Gazette, have been made for Dr. Burden. But what is meant by the inscription, "the children of Pennsylvania owe a debt of gratitude to her benefactor Jesse R. Burden." It is clear that the individuals whose wishes were gratified by the course which Dr. Burden pursued are not the persons to whom the word "children" is intended to be applied. These, so far from being children in management, are adepts at the business. And if the idea is intended to be conveyed that those who are now children will have reason to be grateful to Dr. Burden for the course he has pursued, were greatly deceived if it does not turn out to be far different, and that they will have cause to regret it deeply and bitterly.

From the manner in which the editor of the Gazette speaks of the matter, one might "infer," that he does not know by whom the pitchers have been ordered to be made; but we strongly suspect that he knows more upon the subject than he is willing to avow. He tells us that this method has been taken of "expressing, not repaying the obligation due to Dr. Burden for his exertions during the last winter." We think this quite likely; and that he has been repaid already. He would hardly, we suspect, have sold his vote for the two silver pitchers, notwithstanding they are unusually large and heavy."

UNITED STATES BANK.
In conversation a few days since with a Philadelphian, an opponent of the present administration, and one who had at one time been a friend to the President, but deserted him in consequence of the course he thought proper to pursue in relation to the Bank of the United States, he remarked that he was firmly of the opinion that, that institution, at the time of the expiration of its charter was insolvent, and would have been unable to liquidate the claims against it, had it not obtained a recharter by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The gentleman alluded to, is engaged in a business in that city which requires that he should be well acquainted with money matters, and we have no doubt that in making the remark he was sincere, and well convinced of its truth. Under these circumstances, we cannot envy the feelings of the man who could desert the President for waging a war against an institution, which would have caused ruin and distress to thousands, were there no other inducement for him to pursue the course he did.—*Balt. Rep.*

New Grocery Store.

CURTIS J. SMITH

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken this stand on Main street, lately occupied by F. Rankin, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and immediately opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

as good and as cheap as can be had in the city.—Families or dealers supplied by the quantity at the wholesale price.

N. A large supply of measures, half bushels, pecks and half pecks, sealed, on hand and for sale.

May 12, 1836—20 tf

KENAWHA SALT.
A LOT of No. 1, KENAWHA SALT, just received and for sale by JOHN W. HUNT & SON. Lexington, May 18.—22 m



BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC NO. 13.

AN ACT to carry into effect the treaties concluded by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians on the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys received from the sale of lands under the stipulations of the treaties with the Chickasaw Indians of the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and forty-four, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States in the same manner that moneys received from the sales of public lands are drawn therefrom, under such instructions as may from time to time be given by the President.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all payments required to be made, and all moneys required to be vested by the said treaty, are hereby appropriated in conformity to it, and shall be drawn from the Treasury as other public moneys are drawn therefrom, under such instructions as may from time to time be given by the President.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all investments of stock, required by the said President; and a special account of the funds under the said treaty, shall be kept at the Treasury, and a statement thereof shall be annually laid before Congress, and the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated, agreeably to the said treaty, and to aid in its fulfilment, shall be refunded to the Treasury, as soon as funds sufficient therefor, are received from the sale of the said lands.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED April 14th, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of July next, the country included within the following boundaries shall constitute a separate Territory, for the purposes of temporary government, by the name of Wisconsin, that is to say: Bounded on the east, by a line drawn from the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, through the middle of said lake, and opposite the main channel of Green Bay, and through said channel and Green Bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river;

From the mouth of said river, through the middle of the main channel of the Lake of the Desert: thence in a direct line, to the middle of said lake; thence through the middle of the main channel of the Montreal river, to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior, to where the territorial line of the United States last touches said lake northwest; thence on the North, with the said territorial line, to the White-earth river; on the west, by a line from the said boundary line following down the middle of the main channel of White-earth river, to the Missouri river, and down the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river to a point due west from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and then, from said point, due east to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the States of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by acts of Congress. And after the said third day of July next, all power and authority of the Government of Michigan in and over the Territory hereby constituted, shall cease. Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now appertaining to any Indians within the said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to impair the obligations of any treaty now existing between the United States and such Indians, or to impair or otherwise affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, or law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the Government to make if this act had never been passed: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing the Territory hereby established into one or more other Territories, in such manner, and at such times, as Congress shall, in its discretion, determine: And the said supreme and district courts respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district shall appoint its clerk, who shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held, and the said clerks shall also be the registrars of chancery; and any vacancy in said office of clerk happening in the vacation of said court, may be filled by the judge of the said Territory, or by the said supreme court, or by the said district court, as may be prescribed by law: Provided, however, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter of controversy, when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed exceeds fifty dollars. And the said supreme and district courts respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. The said inhabitants shall also be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Michigan, and to its inhabitants, and the existing laws of the Territory of Michigan shall be extended over said Territory, so far as the same be compatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of said Territory.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of the said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of Government of the said Territory, annually, and they shall hold their offices during good behavior. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts; and a district court or courts shall be held in each of the three districts, by one of the judges of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, however, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter of controversy, when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed exceeds fifty dollars. And the said supreme and district courts respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. The said inhabitants shall also be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Michigan, and to its inhabitants, and the existing laws of the Territory of Michigan shall be extended over said Territory, so far as the same be compatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of said Territory.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a Secretary of the Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinbefore constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the Executive proceedings on or before the first Monday in December in each year, to the President of the United States; and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or necessary absence.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a Secretary of the Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinbefore constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the Executive proceedings on or before the first Monday in December in each year, to the President of the United States; and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or necessary absence.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power shall be vested in the Governor and Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as herein before prescribed, whose term of service shall continue four years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue two years.

An appointment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the said members of the Council and House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected. Previous

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY...MAY...26...1836

A Convention is to be held at Knoxville, Tenn. of delegates from the various sections of the country through which the rail road from Charleston, S. C. to Cincinnati, Louisville and Mayssville in Kentucky, is to pass. We observe that Jefferson, Clay, and other counties in Kentucky, have appointed delegates to meet at Knoxville on the 4th of July, to take care of the interests of their several sections of country. It is true Lexington is, *by law*, made a point in the location of the said road; but if this county maintains its usual supineness—takes no measures to be represented at that meeting—and only rests her claims upon Legislative enactment, may not the next session of our Legislature strike out Lexington and insert some other point, whose inhabitants may have been more alive to the furtherance of this great National Work?

There are still some of our readers who doubt the truth of the news relating to the important success of the Texans under Gen. Houston. Further to confirm the faith of such, we omit such speculations, as were intended for this paper, to give the following *extra conclusive* evidence, from the *Louisville Journal* of the 24th. [We, however, take occasion to inform the Editor of that Journal, from which we have drawn copiously and pleasurable, that the four last numbers have been so mutilated, when mailed, that the contents were with difficulty ascertained, and many articles, entirely, thereby, lost to us. We would hope it is entirely attributable to the clerk; but having four in succession, in a similar condition, has excited our notice.]

FALL OF SANTA ANNA.

Our fellow-citizens continue to feel so intense an interest in the Texian Revolution and the fall of the Mexican Despot, that we deem it our duty to continue to record all the authentic intelligence, which we receive relative to that important subject. We are certain, that we can find nothing for publication, that would be read more generally or with greater avidity. We have before us the New Orleans Bulletin and the New Orleans Bee of the 11th inst. and from those papers we make the following extracts, which, as the reader will at once see, may be relied on with the most perfect confidence. —*Lou. Jour.*

From the N. O. Bulletin, May 11. There is nothing now to hang a doubt on, in regard to the capture of Santa Anna, and the complete discomfiture of his pusillanimous horde. He who so lately denounced his gallant victors, as a band of rebels, and proclaimed extermination to all found fighting in the cause of civil freedom, is now made to bend, and sue for peace, liberty and life, from these same despised outlaws. Should his victors mete out to him the same treatment that they would have received at his hands had success crowned his efforts and which the gallant Fannin and his brave companions did receive, this royal despot would have a short interim between sentence and execution.

We can have no sympathy for the man, who has degraded his high station, compromised his honor, and shown himself least to every principle of rectitude, and every feeling of humanity. If by sparing his forfeited life, the Texians can the more firmly secure their Independence, and eradicate from the country every seed of centralism, it is well.

We have some apprehensions, however, that his majesty will not longer be recognised by the Mexican Government, and that all, that he might be disposed to do, will be abortive for the want of compliance by the Powers, that will reign in his stead.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 11.

The following letter was addressed to a highly respectable mercantile house of this city.

—*GALVESTON BAY, April 28th, 1836.*

Since my last, our political situation has changed. Our Army under Gen. H. attacked a division of the Mexicans under the command of Santa Anna in person, which resulted in the complete destruction of it, after killing 500 and the same number prisoners, together with St. Anna, all his officers, and his Secretary, (Almonti,) &c.!! Our loss was but six killed and 15 wounded, (one since dead.) This appears almost impossible, but it is true. Santa Anna offers to acknowledge our Independence, and let our western limits be the Rio Grande. This I had from his own mouth in a conversation I had with him. He is rather uneasy in his present situation and will make any promises to get off but we will hold him fast until we have ourselves secure, and we intend to give another knock in the head to another division in a day or two, and you may look for another victory as proud as this one, as we have more men, for in the defeat of Santa Anna's division we had but 780 men in the engagement—but such a butchery I do not want to see again: our riflemen charged on the army and killed every man that was serving at the cannon.

With due respect, I remain yours, &c.
JOHN I. LINN.

POST OF GALVESTON, April 29.

Colonel Robert Triplett—

Dear Sir—You doubtless have heard of a splendid and decisive victory gained on the 21st instant, by Gen. Houston over Santa Anna and his forces. Santa Anna, Col. Almonti, Gen. Cos, and some other officers are prisoners. The enemy had about 600 killed and about 500 to 600 made prisoners—about 30 officers were killed on the field. Our loss was 7 killed and 11 wounded. Wonderful disparity!

Our home has been plundered and rifled of every thing. We are without any article necessary to house-keeping.

Signed DAVID G. BURNET.
President Republic of Texas.

Extract of another letter from the Chief Clerk of the Secretary of State's office, to E. Hall Esq. of this city, dated.

Galveston Bay, April 27.

I have just had the pleasure of seeing the royal persons Gen. Santa Anna, Gen. Cos, and Colonel Almonti. The battle was fought on the 21st, above Lonye's Ferry—about 650 Mexicans killed, and a like number taken prisoners.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 11.

Yesterday we received more minute and confirmatory accounts of the late Texian battle near Harrisburg. It appears that on the 20th Houston made a forced march from Harrisburg, and an unexpected attack on the enemy in the evening, but without much effect, except that of leading Santa Anna into the wood that night. Next day at 4 P. M., the attack of the Texian army commenced simultaneously by a preconcerted signal from their general, who had disposed them previously in proper places without the view or cognizance of the enemy. General Houston sounded aloud the word CHARGE; and every Texian promptly responded by shouting Alamo! Alamo!! in voices that resembled the Indian war-hoop; and struck the terror of vengeance into the souls of the butchering enemy. The Texians opened with the Cannons, which had been presented to them by the ladies of Nashville; and with their grape shot did great execution. The brass howitzer of the enemy was silenced after the first fire; and all the Mexican gunners picked out by the Texian rifles, Humanity and exhaustion alone terminating the deeds of death that followed; for the Mexicans were terrified into inaction they laid down their arms, were killed, taken prisoners and fled. The cavalry sought to retreat by the bridge, but it had been cut down in the morning; and they were compelled to fly through the woods, where most of them perished or were captured.

That was the resort of the fate of Santa Anna. He escaped on horseback immediately after the action for the bridge, but fell back into the wood that night, where he reposed with the mosquitoes up in a tree. But the Texians being on the alert, caught him next morning disguised in common clothes. Two of them seized him without knowing him. He instantly took out 200 doublets from his belt, which he offered them to permit his flight; but without avail. He then offered also a costly diamond brooch—the two Texians instead of being tempted, suspected him to be an *hidalgo*, and immediately brought him into Houston's tent. Being still unrecognized, the Mexican General exclaimed *Viva los Texians! Viva el General Houston.* But young Zavala who was lately in this city, coming in recognized the president in the captive hypocrite.

Most of the privates taken prisoners are employed in constructing a Fort at Galveston Bay. The officers are reserved for further requisition.

About 300 horses and mules, with large quantities of plate, clothing, &c. that the enemy had plundered in his march, became booty to the Texians—with about \$14,000 in specie, which was divided as prize money amongst the victors.

FROM FLORIDA.

The schr. Bushrod, Captain Houston, arrived at Charleston, on the 8th inst., from St. Augustine, in three days, having on board 54 volunteers from Florida. The following gives the latest news from that Territory.

Office of the Herald,

St. Augustine, May 5, 1836.

The left wing of the Army arrived in town on Saturday afternoon last, from Tampa Bay, via Volusia. The objects of the campaign have not been accomplished. The Indians have scattered throughout the country, and are in small detached parties. A few of them were met by the Army, and some skirmishing took place between them. The Indians were hovering about the Army, and fired into the Camp several times, but one Indian is killed that is known certainly.

Fort Alabama, on the bank of the Little Withlacoochee, sustained several attacks.

Camp Shelton, 11 miles from Tampa Bay, was also attacked and one man wounded.

Major Cooper of the Georgia Battalion, with 350 men was stationed on the Road between Fort Drane and Tampa Bay, with 17 days provisions, was attacked by about 560 Indians every day, until relieved by Gen. Clinch on the 17th day.

Gen. Scott ordered a quantity of provisions into the Withlacoochee, by sea, and Captain McLemore, with 75 men, went with them—they were landed within 18 miles of Clinch's battle ground, and 38 left to guard them, and it is feared that they have suffered a similar fate to that of the gallant band under Major Dade. It is reported that a Council of

War was held at Fort Drane, and it was decided to be impossible to relieve them. We hope there are no grounds for this report.

That there has been an understanding between Creeks and Seminoles, there are some grounds for believing. A silver Whistle was found on the Withlacoochee, which was recognized to belong to a brother of Capt. Elmore, who was travelling through the Creek Nation last Summer, when he lost it. The owner's name was engraved in full upon it.

Gen. Scott and Eustis arrived here on Sunday night last.

The number of buildings now going up in various parts of New Orleans is unparalleled. As no statistical accounts are officially made of these matters, it is impossible to state accurately how many have been erected during the past years but we may safely set down the number between 3 and 400—nearly twice as many as had been erected in New-York during the same period.

Mechanics of all kinds are greatly wanted in New Orleans; and even common laborers can always have constant employ and good wages, —*N. O. Bee.*

Singular Fact.—A Pigeon was recently observed sitting upon a fence at Flatbush, Long Island. The observer approached it, and through seeming fatigue the bird permitted itself to be taken up. On examination it was found to be a carrier pigeon, and bore, fastened under one of its wings, a scrap of English paper, containing the London sale of stocks &c. It is surmised that a bird was sent with that despatch intended for Antwerp, but it was either pursued by some bird of prey, or driven out of its course by heavy winds, and alighted on Long Island, after the prodigiously long and fatiguing flight of 3000 miles.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

According to the Tallahassee Florida of the 23rd inst. the information obtained from General Macomb and others who came with him the other day from Florida, that Gen. Scott had abandoned all hopes of conquering the Indians until the hot weather shall have passed, and was looking out a spot where the regular army might take up its summer quarters, was incorrect. The Floridian, says an intelligent gentleman direct from the seat of war, informs us that the report that active operations against the enemy were about to be abandoned had no foundation, & the present disposition of the army is as follows:—The Louisiana volunteers under Col. Smith, have sailed from Charlotte Harbor to scour the country in that direction. Their ultimate destination is Pease Creek, where the Indians are supposed to be assembled in large numbers. Col. Lindsay, with the Alabama troops, will remain at Tampa and that vicinity. General Clinch will return to Fort Duane. Col. Reid and the Florida volunteers were ordered to the mouth of the Withlacoochee, to ferret out such of the enemy as may still be lurking in the strong holds on that river, and will relieve the small garrison (forty men) posted there under Major McLemore of the Florida volunteers.

Gen. Scott with the main army consisting of the division under Gen. Eustis, will proceed directly to Pease Creek, with two Indian guides, who have offered to lead him to Oseol's camp, where they say, he is prepared to make a desperate stand. There a junction will be effected with the Louisiana volunteers, and it is hoped the war will be terminated.—*N. O. Mer. Ada.*

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Termination of the Indian Campaign.

Camp Volusia, (E. F.) April 27.

At nine o'clock on Thursday the 14th instant, we were attacked by a party of Indians, consisting of about one hundred and fifty in number. The attack was made upon a party of five men detached to dig a grave, who were fired upon within three hundred yards of the pickets, and two of their number. I am sorry to say, fell, victims to the scalping knife of the ruthless savage; we were at the same moment surrounded and fired upon from every direction by the enemy. Our men appeared punctually at their posts, and returned the salute with a volley of musket balls. I am sorry that I am deprived of the pleasure of giving you here a detailed account of the whole affair, but for want of time, I am forced to be laconic, as the boat is about starting off in a few minutes, however, I must say before concluding, that while the savages were charging boldly in open field upon our fort, Capt. Quattlebaum, who was very sick, mounted the pickets and fired at one fellow, at a distance of about one hundred and thirty yards, who was seen by many to fall into the bushes, at the same time Mr. R. J. Dickson, who was a bold volunteer on the occasion, fired at another by the side of a tree, and planked the ball into the tree. Dickson, although engaged in another business and not expected to shoulder arms, has been on every occasion exceedingly prompt.

The south Carolina troops are now on their way homeward; they will leave here in a day or two for San Augustine. They had several little fights, but none very affective; the war is not by any means at an end, and will be another winter's campaign."

VOLUSIA, (E. F.) April 25.

We have been without any news for sixteen days with the exception of a daring attack from about one hundred and fifty Indians; on the 14th inst. At 9 o'clock our camp was alarmed by a report of three rifles which was instantly followed by the whole body, the camp en-

closed about one and a half acres of ground, the plan of attack was such as to try the pluck of our men who placed themselves at the pickets with the determination to stand the consequences; the first three fires brought Sergeant Holliday and Gough to the ground, and wounded Watson Holliday, although mortally wounded, ordered his men to fire, but they were so closely pursued they did not—they came up within one hundred and twenty yards of our picket, and when our howitzer discharged the bombshell surprised them and they retreated a little, but still fired at our fort; the balls were passing around us in every direction. From the cross fire the attack lasted about fifty minutes, they retreated shouting at about a mile and a half distance, made a fire which we could not interrupt.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.
FROM FLORIDA.

The Steam Packet Florida, Captain Hebbard, arrived at Savannah, on the 8th instant, from Picolata, via Jacksonville. We learn (says the Editor of the Georgian) that it is reported at Jacksonville that a large body of Indians had stormed the fortification thrown up by Captain McLemore, on the Wyllieacoochee, and massacred the garrison of forty men, and their gallant commander.

Major Cooper, of Putnam, had been sent, it is said, from Fort Drane, with the battalion from this State, under his command, to the point on the Wyllieacoochee which Capt. McL. occupied, to ascertain the fact. We trust that they will find these brave men in safety, but we fear the result of their reconnaissance.

There is some reason to apprehend that the difficulties now existing with the Seminole Indians will have the effect of bringing about trouble with the tribes elsewhere. The North Alabamian, published at Tuscmibia, states, under date of the 30th ultimo, that expresses had been received by Gov. Clay, from several of the new counties in Alabama, formed out of the Creek country, notifying him of the embodying of two or three hundred Creek Indians, evidently with hostile designs, and calling on the Executive for an armed force of Militia sufficient to protect the citizens."

The Alabama Beacon of the 20th ult. has the following paragraph, of a similar tenor:—*Balt. Amer.*

"We hear it rumored that the Creek Indians are exhibiting indications of a turbulent and hostile spirit. Ten or fifteen miles, it is said have already fled to Columbus for safety leaving their homes. The Indians attacked the plantation of one man, shot down his cattle before his face, broke open his corn crib, cut the cotton bagging from his cotton bales, and drove off with them six negroes. Such is the story that has reached here. We hope it is exaggerated. If contrary to our expectation the report is true, the chiefs of the nation should be instantly seized and held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes. The Creek Indians can bring in the field 10,000 warriors. The whole nation is 25,000 strong."

New Iron Steamboat.—The wrought Iron Steamboat, ordered from England by the Steamboat Company of Georgia, arrived (in pieces) at Savannah, last week, on board the British ship Aleyone, Captain Muir from Liverpool. Her length is 120 feet, her beam 26 feet, and her depth 74 feet. It is estimated by her builders that she will draw, with all her machinery and every thing on board, 2 feet 3 inches. She will have an engine of 46 English horse power, on the low pressure principle.

Extracts from a letter from a youth of Baltimore, who volunteered in the Florida campaign.

“NEW ORLEANS, 22d April, 1836.—We have all returned to this place, our brows crowned with laurels, and without a change of linen, or a pair of shoes to our feet. I think now that “discretion is the better part of valor,” and shall exercise it when I next loose time in chasing the Indians. I regret to inform you that Jesse B. Wright, Lieut. of the company, had his leg broken at Tampa Bay—mortification ensued, and he was obliged to have it amputated. William Haslett was shot in the groin, and want of proper medical aid rendered his recovery slow, Edward Rogers, also of Baltimore, was dreadfully wounded by one of the Indians with a “bowie knife,” by which he has lost an arm. He behaved nobly in the engagement.

We have not only conquered the Indians, but some of our corps have made other conquests. Mr. Billup of Baltimore has taken captive Miss Jane Minturn, of St. Louis, whom he bound in hyemal chains for better or worse, two days after his arrival in this city. William Finlay, also of Baltimore, was this morning married at Christ Church, by the Rev. Mr. Parker, to Miss Gertrude Baker of this city—they have gone to Bayou Sarah to spend the honeymoon.

Capt. Burt, Lieut. Creery and Tensfield, and Quarter Master Leon Dyer are all well.

The Baltimore volunteers are the upper crust of all the volunteers in Florida.

CREEK HOSTILITIES.

We have before us a letter to a member of congress from a respectable source, dated Macon (Ga.) May 11th, 1836, which says:

“I believe there is to be a general war with the Indians along our whole frontier, from Florida to the far west. The Creeks, I assure you from undoubted information, have risen in their strength, and in their wrath have mur-

dered twenty-seven individuals of all ages and sexes. Two days ago Peter Williams, with whom I board, returned home from Columbus, and informed me that the Indians had murdered seven persons, and that the people of the country were flocking into Columbus from their plantations. That Colonel Crowell, former Creek agent, who resides 20 miles from Columbus, sent to the Creek Chiefs to be informed of their intentions. An old chief, the friend of Crowell, advised him to remove at once into Columbus, if he wished safety; that the young chiefs could not be restrained by the old chiefs.

Last evening, 10 o'clock, the stage came in from Columbus. I conversed with the passengers. They all say the Creeks have risen in arms, and that 27 persons have been murdered. Mr. Jones (brother of Seaborn Jones, M. C.) told me that the Creeks had 3,000 armed men ready for the field, and better armed than at any other time, and more determined.”

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Ship Pacific, Hoxie, arrived at this port early on Sunday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th April. Captain Hoxie politely favored us with Liverpool papers of the 14th and London of the 13th April, which do not contain any political intelligence of much interest. The cotton market was dull in Liverpool, and the price had declined 3d.

Pariament re-assembled on the 11th. The Tithe Bill was postponed for a few days.

On the morning of the 8th April, the statue of William III. in College Green, Dublin, was blown up with gunpowder, and destroyed. 500 pounds reward have been offered for the discovery of the perpetrator.

LONDON, April 12—Consols 91½ to 1; 92½ for May account.

PARIS, April, 11.—5 per cent's. 108½ to 20c.; 3 per cent's. 82½, 25c.

The debate of Saturday last, on the petition to the Chamber of Deputies for the recovery of the remains of Napoleon, and their transit to Paris, and for the repeal of the law which banishes his family from the soil of France, terminated in the reference of the first set of petitions to the Minister of the Interior, and the rejection of the



Emporium of Fashion.

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

T. RANKIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHES, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS

Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made Clothes, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They were bought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner

SHIRTS.

Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Collars, &c.

WALKING CANES.

Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.

Heinisch's improved Tailor's Shears, Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's Shears.

STOCKS, &c.

A new style of Stocks and Silk Stockings.

FROCKS AND PANTS.

Super Silk Frocks and Pants for Youths and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.

Super Bombazine Dress and Frock Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.

Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing of all varieties.

CLOTHES, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS,

Which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable and best style of workmanship.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

The Fashions, punctuality and neatness of work, shall be faithfully attended to.

Lex. April 26, 1836—17-3m

Engineer's Office Lexington and Ohio Rail-Road, Louisville, Ky. April 26, 1836.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received a this office until 4 o'clock, P. M., of the 12th day of June next, for the grading and masonry necessary on about 20 miles of said Rail Road next adjoining Louisville. At the same time and place, prop. shall also be received for the erection of two Bridges or Viaducts, to-wit; one across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and the other over Beargrass creek at Louisville. These Bridges will be constructed with stone piers and abutments, and wooden superstructures.

The requisite plans and specifications will be exhibited at this office after the 1st of June next, and all information needed can be obtained by application to the subscriber in this city, or to the assistant Engineers on the line of the road.

The remaining distance to Frankfort (about 40 miles) will be offered for contract as soon as it can be located and prepared.

The country through which this road will pass is elevated, healthy, and in a high state of cultivation, and will yield abundant supplies for the men engaged in the execution of the work.

THO. F. PURCELL, Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R. April 30, 1836—17-1d

Lex. Lou Jour.

THE LARGEST LOTTERIES EVER DRAWN IN THE U. S. TO DRAW IN JUNE.

THE liberal patronage afforded by his patrons has induced Sylvester to make arrangements with the managers to draw a series of Schemes in June—surpassing all that have hitherto been offered, the capitals varying from

100,000 Dollars! TO 25 THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

Full particulars are referred to as under—and a supply can only be ensured, by immediate application to the *son of his mother Fortune*, S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

100,000 Dollars!!!

The most brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the United States!

Containing only 7,140 Tickets—35 Number Contingent Lottery.

By Authority of Congress.

Alexandria Lottery, For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

To be drawn in the City of Washington, in June, 1836—D. S. Gregory & Co. (Successors to Yates & McIntyre) Managers. Drawing superintended by a Committee appointed by the Commissioners.

CLASS A.

To be drawn in the City of Washington, in June, 1836—D. S. Gregory & Co. (Successors to Yates & McIntyre) Managers. Drawing superintended by a Committee appointed by the Commissioners.

S C H E M E .

Is formed on the ternary combination of 36 numbers, making 7140 tickets, from which giving will be drawn at the time and place advertised for the drawing, making ten prizes each having three of the drawn numbers on; 30 prizes each having two of the drawn numbers on; 235 each having one of the drawn numbers on; and also 435 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

1 prize of \$100,000 \$100,000
1 25,000 25,000
1 10,000 10,000
1 7,500 7,500
1 5,000 5,000
1 4,000 4,000
1 2,500 2,500
1 2,000 2,000
1 1,500 1,500
1 500 3,000
31 300 9,500
31 200 6,000
31 100 3,100
31 90 2,700
31 80 2,400
31 70 2,100
93 60 5,500
405 50 23,200
405 40 18,000
405 30 13,950
230 25 23,200

2645 prizes, 4495 blanks, 7140 tickets, amounting to \$285,000

Tickets \$50 each—no Shares. 12 in a Package.

THO. F. PURCELL, Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R. April 30, 1836—17-1d

Lex. Lou Jour.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 3.

For the benefit of the town of Wheeling, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday day, June 4, 1836.

S C H E M E .

25,000 DOLLARS. 25,000 Dollars—8,000 dollars—5,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,322 dollars—10 prizes of 2,000 dollars—10 prizes of 1,500—10 of 1,000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 3.

Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday June 11, 1836.

C A P I T A L S.

30,000 DOLLARS

8,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,500 dollars—1,0874 dollars—100 of 1,000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 300 dollars—84 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars. Halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

23 JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sat. April Term, 1836.

JAMES SHIELD, Complainant against WILLIAM PRICE, His &c. Defendants, IN CHANCERY.

This day came the Complainant by his counsel and his motion and, appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Mervyn, C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife, John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Whiting E. Price, the mother, heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelyn, his wife, Joseph, Hughes and Cassandra, his wife, Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, —— Stephens and Polkney, his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Derry, his wife, William Hous and Susan, his wife, Joseph, Drake and Martha his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, dec'd, Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American Kittley and Milton Kittley, William L. Martin and wife are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and having failed to answer the Complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, it is therefore ordered that unless they the said absent Defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two calendar months in succession.

A Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, clk jec.

By JOHN FLETCHER, d.c.

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favours, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of *leaf* Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES:

A part of which is as follows:

50 Sacks COFFEE.

30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,

10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,

6 Drums Figs, first quality,

2 Barrels first rate stoned Honey,

2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality.

A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS,

By order of the Board of Managers.

TURNPIKE LETTINGS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 2 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next, at JOHN KEISER'S Tavern, in part of the Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles Turnpike Road between the present lettings and the city of Lexington, a distance of about 9 miles, with some Bridging; the grading of which is to be done within the present year, and to be completed in the next year. Notes and specifications may in due time, be seen and examined at the Treasurer's office in Versailles and at the Superintendent's residence in Lexington. The line will be divided into convenient sections to suit the capacity of Contractors, and shown, and the notes read and explained on the ground by an Engineer, two days previous to the lettings. The country is healthy and the materials abundant.

By order of the Board of Managers.

W. M. BLACKBURN, Pres.

May 14, 1836—21-15

At the Board of Managers will meet at JOHN KEISER'S Tavern, in the city of Lexington, on Saturday, the 28th inst. to determine on the location. Those who are interested are requested to attend.

Gazette and Intelligencer and Maysville Eagle will insert the above till 15th June. —*Cos. & Co.*

JAMES HENRY,

Domestic Dry Goods, Commission Merchant, and Agent for the sale of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans,

Wall-st. Louisville, Ky.

LIBERAL advances will be made on consignments of negro clothing, linens, and works, all of which articles ought to be in this market by the middle of June. On hand and for sale—having just received 16 cases by steamer Wagon, 1000 pieces of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans, which will be sold on liberal terms to responsible houses. Buyers will please to call and examine these goods.

JAMES HENRY, April 2, 1836—12-2m Wall street.

FOR SALE FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.

Are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING a very general assortment of

articles, usually kept in Dry Good Houses: among which are a choice lot of Cloth and Cassimere; Men and Boys Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine.

April 2, 1836—13-1f

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the board of Directors of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, it was resolved, that a call of FIVE DOLLARS per share be made on the stockholders, payable on the first Monday in June next.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

Lex. F. L. and M. Ins. Co.

FOR SALE.

A well known three story BRICK

HOUSE on Main street, occupied

formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present

by Messis. Isles and Wright as a Dry Good Store.

This extensive property, 50 feet front, running

back to Water street opposite the Rail Road

Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage

house and other buildings; forming altogether a

most valuable possession for stores and family residence. For terms apply at my residence on the premises.

LUCY D. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, May 19, 1836—22-1f

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufactured by I. W. Smith expressly for family use—warranted superior. For sale by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

FIRE!

BOOKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, against Fling, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscriber.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

Lexington, May 13, 1836—22-1f

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, against Fling, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscriber.